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No. 1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TATTNALL AND FENWICK FAMILIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

By D. E. HUGER SMITH.

Strolling through the hospital at Greenwich in England, I once found myself in what was called the "Painted Hall," a gallery filled with portraits of Naval Commanders and pictures of sea-fights.

Although the only visitor, I was not alone. An ancient mariner in his seaman's dress stood at attention and volunteered no information, but answered courteously my few questions. When passing out of the Hall, I stopped to thank him, and I noticed that his breast was covered with service-medals and clasps. He carried there as many of bronze as Field-Marshal Roberts might show of gold.

This easy way of rewarding a veteran has always amused me, and I asked what war or battle each one represented. The old man's "bosom swelled with pride" as he answered.

One, he said, had been gained at the fight with the Peiho Forts.

"The Peiho?," said I.

"Yes! don't you know that it was there that the American Commodore said, 'Blood is thicker than water!,' when he towed our boats into action?" Thereupon the old sailor

went on with a full narrative of the event, and I learned how Commodore Tattnall had been ordered to take no part in the attack; how the British Admiral changed his flag four times, from ship to ship, as each was disabled; how he lay badly wounded on the deck of his third flag-ship; how his reserve force in boats could not stem the tide to reach him; how an officer from these boats visited the American Commodore, who cried out, "Well! blood is thicker than water!," and towed the boats up the river.

All of this I have since read more at large, but the account by Lieutenant Johnston [see Jones' Life of Tattnall] has never displaced from my memory the unpolished narrative of the old British Tar, and his pleasure in telling of the timely use of the old proverb that "blood is thicker than water."

THE TATTNALL FAMILY.

Commodore Tattnall's family connections in South Carolina were of the best. We find under date of the "13th day of the 11th month of 1687" that James Beamer devised to his step-son Joseph Tattnall certain property to be delivered to him at the age of twenty-one, and we are left in doubt whether M^{rs}. Beamer's first husband ever came to this country.

Joseph Tattnall married Martha Patey, the daughter of Edward Patey by his wife Elizabeth Gibbes. This Elizabeth Gibbes was the daughter of Thomas Gibbes, an elder brother of Robert Gibbes, Governor of Carolina, 1709-1712. [See McCrady's Proprietary Government.]

Edward Patey was the son of Theophilus Patey, and one of his sisters, Sarah, had married Robert Fenwick. Another, Elizabeth, was the wife of Major John Boone, of whom there are many descendants.

Martha Patey was certainly unmarried on 4th February, 1706, for on that date a grant of land on James Island was made to her under her maiden name. This land was conveyed on 10th October, 1709, to William Rivers by her husband, Joseph Tattnall, and herself, and we can thus fix an approximate date for their marriage.

We cannot fix the date of his death, but in 1727 we find his widow, Martha, bearing the name of a third husband, Hext, while acting as administratrix of the estate of her second husband, Michael Beresford.

All of this is confirmed by the will of M^{rs}. Sarah Fenwick (widow of Robert Fenwick) dated 26th January, 1726/7. She makes bequests to Thomas Tattnall, son of her niece, Martha Hext, and to Michael Beresford, of whom the survivor was to inherit from the other. This Michael Beresford was the half-brother of Thomas Tattnall, who speaks in his will, dated 20th March, 1743, of a bequest to his son by that son's uncle, Michael Beresford.

No opinion can be given as to the correct spelling of the name. It is written Tatnell or Tatnall in the earlier wills and deeds. In the will of Thomas *Tatnell*, recorded in Charles Town in 1746, it is spelled as given. After the removal of his son Josiah to Georgia, it is generally spelled *Tattnall*.

This son, Josiah, seems to have grown up in what is now called Beaufort County, among his mother's relations. She was Elizabeth Barnwell, a daughter of Col. John Barnwell, who settled in South Carolina about 1701, and left a name metaphorically written across the history of that colony until his death in 1724. [See South Carolina Hist. & Gen. Magazine, Vol. II, p. 47.]

St. Andrew's Parish Register gives the marriage of Thomas Tatnell and Elizabeth Barnwell on 25th April, 1734.

The compiler of St. Helena's Register has given us 8th Feb., 1740, as the date of birth of Josiah, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Tattnell of Stono. The same birth is given in St. Philip's Register as on 1st Feb., 1739/40, and this is probably the correct date, as his baptism on 27th Feb., 1739/40, is there recorded. In this he is called "Josias." In St. Helena's Register his marriage to Mary Mullryne is given, as well as the birth of a son, John Mullryne Tattnell.

This Mary Mullryne was born 19th October, 1741, [St. Helena's Register] and was the daughter of Col. John Mullryne and of Claudia, his wife. John Mullryne had some time before 1735 come to Carolina from Montserrat, one of the Windward Islands; for on 23rd October, 1735,

he married in St. Andrew's Parish Claudia Cattell, the daughter of John and Catherine Cattell.

Josiah Tattnall is said to have followed his father-in-law, Col Mullryne, to Savannah, soon after 1762, and his second son, Josiah, is said to have been born at Bonaventure, the beautiful seat of his grandfather. The career of this son, Josiah, forms a good part of the early State history of Georgia, and need not be narrated here. His marriage to Harriet Fenwick is to be found in the South Carolina Gazette of 9th February, 1786—"a few days ago married, etc."

Of this marriage was born, on 9th November, 1795, Commodore Josiah Tattnall, whose "Life and Services" have been well written by Charles Colcock Jones, Jr.

THE FENWICK FAMILY.

Harriet Fenwick, wife of Josiah Tattnall, Jr., was the daughter of the Hon. Edward Fenwick, who in 1747 was made a member of His Majesty's Council in South Carolina. He married 1st Martha Izard, daughter of Hon. Ralph Izard, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth. This daughter became the wife of John Barnwell, a grandson of John Barnwell heretofore mentioned, on 30th January, 1766, and died within the year, leaving no issue. [See South Carolina Hist. and Gen. Magazine, Vol. II, pp. 54-211.]

Edward Fenwick married 2nd on 27th February, 1753, [see South Carolina Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. X, p. 231]. Mary Drayton, the daughter of Thomas Drayton, by whom he had a numerous family.

By the kindness of M^r. Charles E. Jackson, a descendant, I am able to extract from a genealogical table the following list of their children:

1. Edward Fenwick, b. 12 Dec., 1753.
2. John Fenwick, b. 12 Aug., 1755.
3. Sarah, b. 3 Dec., 1756.
4. Mary, b. 7 Jan., 1757.
5. Thomas, b. 19 Dec., 1758.
6. Martha, b. 15 Jan., 1760.
7. Robert, b. 16 Mar., 1761.

8. Charlotte Elizabeth, b. 4 Nov., 1762.
9. Selina, b. 18 April, 1764.
10. Robert William, b. 16 May, 1765.
11. Charlotte, b. 21 July, 1766.
12. Matilda, b. 12 Dec. 1767.
13. Harriette [sic], b. 5 Mar., 1769.
14. George, b. 5 Jan., 1771.
15. John Roger, b. 13 Jan., 1773.

The same table gives the date of Edward Fenwick's birth as 22 Jan., 1726, and of his death as 8th July, 1775. [Note, the Gazette gives this as 7 July, 1775.] Also Mary Drayton's birth is given as 21 Dec., 1735, and her marriage date as 19 Feb., 1753. [Note, St. Andrew's Register gives her birth as on 21 Dec., 1734, and her baptism on 4th Feb., 1734/5, while Col. Hayne gives her marriage as on 27th Feb., 1753.]

In the Gazette of 21st July, 1775, there is a rather full notice of the death of Hon. Edward Fenwick. His remains were brought from New York to Charles Town for interment. [See South Carolina Hist. & Gen. Mag., Vol. XIII, p. 64.]

His will, dated 15th April, 1775, with a codicil 2nd June, 1775, was proved on 5th August, 1775. It mentions the following children:

Sons Edward, Thomas, Robert William, George, John Roger.

Daughters Sarah, Mary, Martha, Selina, Charlotte, Matilda, Harriet.

His widow, M^{rs}. Mary Fenwick, married on 18 Feb., 1776, John William Gerard de Brahm, an engineer officer of distinction in the service of the Crown and of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia. [See South Carolina Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol XI., p. 160.]

Mary de Brahm's will, recorded in Charleston, is dated 20 May, 1805, and was proved on 27th March, 1806. She describes herself as of Charleston, the widow of John William Gerard de Brahm, and mentions in her will: her daughter, Sarah Jones; her daughter, Charlotte Jackson:

her daughter, Martha Gadsden; her grand-daughter, Mary Edwardina Fenwick; her nephew, Jacob Drayton; the grandson of her late husband, de Brahm, Frederick W^m. Mulcaster; four nieces of said husband, viz: Marie Wallburgh de Brahm, Francesca de Brahm, Baroness de Wenz, and Ann Louisa de Brahm, who are said to have lost their whole property by the ravages of war; her daughter, Selina Fenwick; her grand-daughter, Claudia Tattnell; her son, John Roger Fenwick; she leaves Matilda Giles one shilling in lieu of any claims against her estate; to Thomas Sparks of Exeter, G. B., and to Thomas Thompson of Nether Compton in Dorsetshire, a piece of plate each; to the Charleston Orphan House a bequest.

Her daughter, Selina Fenwick is made sole executrix, and in case of her death, then her son, John Roger Fenwick.

JOHN WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM.

Mary Drayton's second husband, de Brahm, is said to have been a Captain in the service of the Emperor before coming to America. In 1751 he aided in establishing a colony of Germans at Bethany in Georgia. In 1755 he was employed by South Carolina to reconstruct the fortifications of Charles Town, and thenceforward was constantly engaged in important military engineering and surveying work. In 1756 he assisted in building Fort Loudon on the western slope of the Appalachian mountains. In 1757 he fortified Savannah, and erected a fort at Ebenezer, and in the same year he combined his surveys with those of Lt. Gov. Bull, to which we owe the first comprehensive map of South Carolina and Georgia. In 1761 he constructed Fort George on Cockspur Island in the Savannah River. In 1764 he was appointed His Majesty's Surveyor General for the Southern District of North America, and in 1765 was engaged in further survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. When Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Peter Parker made their attack upon Charles Town in 1776, we are told that Capt. de Brahm had erected on the eastern end of Sullivan's Island the breastwork and battery behind

which Col. Thomson (of the South Carolina Continentals) foiled the British General's attempt to cross Breach Inlet—an important part of what is known as the battle of Fort Moultrie. [See McCrady, 1775-80, p. 145, and Weston's "Documents connected with So. Ca.", p. 204.]

De Brahm must have removed to Philadelphia towards the end of his life, for, on 29th July, 1791, in a conveyance by himself and Mary his wife, he is described as "of Philadelphia, late of Charleston."

THE CHILDREN OF EDWARD FENWICK.

Before entering on an account of the children of Edward Fenwick, I give here an abstract of a deed recorded in the Mesne Conveyance Office (Book A 8, p. 225) and dated 1 August, 1785, conveyance by the Master in Equity to Arthur Middleton. * * * Whereas William Gerard de Brahm of Charleston, Esq., and Mary his wife, late widow of Edward Fenwick esq. dec'd, and Mary, Martha, Selina, Charlotte, Matilda, and Harriet Fenwick, infants under 21, by Mary de Brahm, their mother and next friend, did on or about 10 May, 1777, exhibit their Bill of Complaint against Robert Gibbes and John Gibbes, the only qualified executors of the last will of Edward Fenwick; and also against Edward Fenwick and Thomas Fenwick (then an infant under 21) by Robert Gibbes his guardian, devisees under the will of their father, said Edward Fenwick * * * * and whereas Macartan Campbell of Charleston, Esq. and Sarah his wife, one of the daughters of said Edward Fenwick, and Thomas Gadsden and Martha his wife, another of his daughters, and Walter Izard Esq., late husband of Mary, now deceased, another of his daughters, and William Leigh Pierce and Charlotte his wife, another of his daughters * * * did about 22 December, 1784, file their supplemental Bills * * * * did adjudge that the remainder of Thomas Fenwick's estate be sold * * * *

[Note—The wording of the deed has not been closely followed.]

Sarah, the eldest daughter of Hon. Edward Fenwick, married in February, 1777, Macartan Campbell. [So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. XI., p. 162.]

He bought from his brother-in-law, Edward Fenwick, on 16 July, 1777, the Hon. Edward Fenwick's residence on the lower part of Meeting Street. The lot still measures, as described in the conveyance, 132 feet on the street and runs through to Church Street, and on it stands the large house built by the late M^r. George W. Williams. M^r. Campbell's will, dated 13 Nov., 1793, and proved in Richmond Co., Georgia, on 21st December, 1793, describes him as of Augusta and speaks of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Charles Drayton as the trustees of his wife Sarah.

M^{rs}. Sarah Campbell married 2nd. D^r. George Jones of a distinguished family in Savannah. She left issue by both marriages.

M^r. Macartan Campbell conveyed on 1 September, 1788, the Fenwick residence on Meeting Street to Col. Charles Pinckney.

Mary Fenwick, the second daughter of Edward Fenwick, married in November, 1779, Walter Izard, son of Ralph Izard and a brother of Lady William Campbell, whose husband was the last royal governor of South Carolina.

M^{rs}. Izard pre-deceased her husband and left no issue. [See So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol II, p. 234.]

Martha Fenwick, the third daughter of Edward Fenwick, married about 15 October, 1778, Thomas Gadsden, Captain in 1st Regiment South Carolina Continentals. [See So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. XI, p. 167.]

Captain Gadsden was a son of Gen. Christopher Gadsden, a most distinguished personage of the Revolution. He pre-deceased his father, dying in 1791, when his will was proved. The will of Gen. Gadsden, proved in 1805, mentions Martha Gadsden, the widow of his late son, Thomas, and directs that four shares of certain property be given to his son Thomas' children.

Selina Fenwick, the fourth surviving daughter of Hon. Edward Fenwick, was still unmarried at the date of her mother's will (1805).

Charlotte Fenwick, the fifth surviving daughter of Hon. Edward Fenwick, married 1st William Leigh Pierce.

From Heitman's Continental Officers we learn that he was from Virginia and was commissioned a Captain in 1st Regiment Continental Artillery on 30 November, 1776, and that he served on the staff of Gen. Greene until the end of the war.

After the Battle of Eutaw Springs Congress voted him a sword "in testimony of his particular activity and good conduct" during that action. In Gibbes' Documentary History may be found a letter from him, signed William Pierce, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

He must have settled in Georgia soon after the Revolution, for in 1787 he sat as a delegate from that State to the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

Charlotte Fenwick's second husband was Ebenezer Jackson. Heitman gives Massachusetts as his State. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of 3rd Continental Artillery on 27th June, 1781. He served to 3rd November, 1783. M^{rs}. Jackson's daughter, Harriet Jackson, became in 1821 the wife of Commodore Tattnall, her first cousin.

Of Matilda Fenwick little is known. She is mentioned in her mother's will (1805) as Matilda Giles. Robert Giles in his will, proved in 1803, mentions his wife, Matilda, with apparently no children by her.

Harriet Fenwick, the seventh surviving daughter of Hon. Edward Fenwick, married Josiah Tattnall, Jr., in 1786, the marriage appearing in the Gazette of 9th February. Her husband, Governor Tattnall, died in 1804.

We come now to the surviving sons of Edward Fenwick. Two of the five, viz: Robert William and George, probably died before 1785, for the petition of Robert Gibbes, as executor of their father's estate, then filed in the

Court of Chancery, requests that one-third of certain property be allotted to testator's son, John Roger, another to the representatives of Robert William, and the remaining third to the representatives of George. This petition complains of the injury to the three minor sons by the misconduct of Edward and his brother Thomas "when the British Army came into this State in the year of our Lord 1779." [See So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. VIII, p. 222.]

In Moultrie's *Memoirs*, Vol. I, pp. 122-123, we are told that in 1776, 3rd Feby., it was ordered by the Provincial Congress that the wife and daughter of Capt. John Stuart, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, be restrained from absenting themselves from his home in Charles Town, but that on 2nd February M^r. Fenwick obtained "leave to take his wife into the country." Somewhat later M^{rs}. Stuart escaped, and M^r. Fenwick was sent to gaol on suspicion of aiding her. This was clearly Edward Fenwick; although the index of McCrady's volume, 1775-1780, calls the lady M^{rs}. *Thomas* Fenwick, which could hardly be correct, as Thomas was only seventeen years old at the time.

But McCrady is probably right in stating that it was Thomas who guided the British in their attack on Captains Matthews and Barnwell on John's Island in 1779; and it seems certain that it was Thomas, who, as Col. Fenwick of the British Militia, was captured by Col. Harden at Pocoligo. Harden, under date of 18th April, 1781, gives a detailed account of this and other matters connected with his capture of Fort Balfour. [See Gibbes' *Documentary History*, 1781-1782, pp. 53, 54, 55.]

In the lists pertaining to the Confiscation Act of 1782 Edward Fenwick is found among those who congratulated Lord Cornwallis upon his success at Camden in 1780, while Thomas Fenwick was banished and his estates declared confiscated because he held a military commission under the Crown. By an Act of Assembly, on 24 March, 1785, Edward Fenwick's property was restored to him, but he was required to leave the State within a year. Nothing is now known about the later life of either of the two.

The career of John Roger Fenwick, described as of South Carolina, is thus given by Heitman:

2nd Lieutenant Marine Corps 10 Nov., 1799;

1st Lieutenant, 1 December, 1801;

Captain, 13th August, 1809;

Resigned, 1 April, 1811;

Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel Light Artillery 2 Dec., 1811;

Brevet Colonel and Adjutant General, 18 March, 1813 to 15 June, 1815;

Colonel 4th Artillery 1 June, 1821;

Brevet Brig. General 18 March, 1823; died 19th March, 1842.

HON. JOHN FENWICK.

The father of Hon. Edward Fenwick was Hon. John Fenwick.

In an appendix to Jones' "Life and Services of Commodore Tattnall" there is printed a letter dated London, 27 July, 1726, from Edward Fenwick, a merchant of London, and a brother of Col. John Fenwick. This letter is addressed to Roger Fenwick Esq., of County Cork, Ireland, and is intended to give an account of the name and family.

To the lineal descent there given have been added the marriages from the family record in America.

William Fenwick of Stanton, born at Stanton in Northumberland, 22 September, 1581.

Edward Fenwick of Stanton, born at Stanton, 29 October, 1606, died 14 August, 1689, married Sarah Neville.

Robert Fenwick, a younger son of Edward, married Ann Culcheth.

Hon. John Fenwick of South Carolina, youngest son of Robert, died probably in 1747, as his will was proved in London, 23 July, 1747; married Elizabeth Gibbes, daughter of Gov. Robert Gibbes of South Carolina.

Hon. Edward Fenwick, died July, 1775, married 1st Martha Izard, 2nd Mary Drayton.

The families of Neville and Culcheth are well known in the north of England, where branches of the first named have been ever found among the great noble families. When the High Constable heard the famous suit between Le Scrope and Grosvenor, as to their respective rights to the arms: "Azure, a bend or," a certain Gilbert de Culcheth was one among the many gentlemen called to bear witness in the case. Chaucer, too, was a witness, and it is perhaps due to this fact that the frescoes in the drawing-rooms at Eaton Hall show his Canterbury Pilgrims, while a great mantel-piece in the hall bears a bas-relief of the scene of the trial.

At what date John Fenwick came to South Carolina is not known, but it was about the beginning of the eighteenth century. During the French invasion of 1706 he commanded a company of militia and, with Capt. Cantey, destroyed at Wando Neck a party of the invaders, and captured at Hobcaw, some days later, another party. [See McCrady's *Proprietary Government*, pp. 398-399-400.] That it was John Fenwick and not his contemporary Robert Fenwick would seem to be settled by an Act of 19 July, 1707, which names, among the Commissioners for regulating the Indian trade, M^r. [sic] Robert Fenwick and Major [sic] John Fenwick.

The relationship between the two is not known.

John Fenwick was a planter and merchant with a business on a large scale, but like other men of that day he found time to serve the public in many capacities.

When the Commons House of South Carolina, on 7 August 1712, decided to send a second expedition to assist the North Carolinians in the Tuscarora War, we find him on a committee to advise with Col. John Barnwell as to the best means of so doing, and also to suggest a commander. In the course of the discussion between the Commons and the Council, Governor Craven finally suggested Fenwick himself, or else James Moore, and the latter was chosen. [In *So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. X, may be found an excellent account of this expedition, by Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell.]

In 1721 Col. Fenwick was appointed an Associate Justice. [McCrary's Royal Government, p. 802.]

In 1730 he was appointed a member of His Majesty's Council in South Carolina; and in the Gazette of 26th June, 1740, there is a notice of his promotion to the rank of Major-General and of the appointment of Col. Charles Pinckney to the command of his regiment.

In the So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. VII, p. 27, there is an abstract of John Fenwick's will, dated 27th Feb., 1745/6 and proved in London, 2 July, 1747. He mentions his son-in-law, Isaac Whittington Esq., his kinsman, Robert Fenwick, of Lincoln's Inn—his late brother, Edward Fenwick Esq.—his daughter, Deloraine—his daughter, Sarah—his son, Edward Fenwick. A codicil on same day mentions his brother-in-law, Col. John Gibbes, and Andrew Rutledge Esq., both of South Carolina—his nephew, Culcheth Golightly of South Carolina—his nephew, John Gibbes, son of his late brother-in-law, William Gibbes—and his grandson, John Scott. The administration of the will was granted 23 July, 1747, to the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess dowager of Deloraine, the daughter of the deceased. Administration was also granted 2 Nov., 1749, to Edward Fenwick Esq.

The nephew mentioned, Culcheth Golightly, died in South Carolina in 1749, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses, who married respectively, Maj. Benjamin Huger, killed in front of Charles Town in 1779, and William Henry Drayton, who died a member of Congress in Philadelphia in 1779.

The Countess of Deloraine was Elizabeth Fenwick, who had married at Charles Town, on 11th August, 1734, the Hon. Henry Scott, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Seaford. [See St. Philip's Reg^r.]

When James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh, was beheaded on 15 July, 1685, in pursuance of an Act of attainder without further trial, his title of Duke of Monmouth became consequently extinct. He had married the heiress of the Scotts of Buccleugh, and, as his wife held in

her own right the peerage of Buccleugh, her title was not affected by his attainder. Lord Henry Scott, the second son of the unhappy Monmouth, was created Earl of Deloraine by Queen Anne, in 1708. His eldest son, the second Earl, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Captain the Hon. Henry Scott, whose son Henry became the 4th Earl, and at his death in 1807 the title became extinct. [See Collins' Peerage, III, p. 388.]

Hon. John Fenwick's wife, Elizabeth Gibbes, was born 4 Feb., 1691. Her mother's name is not now known. It is interesting to remember that she was the first cousin of M^{rs}. Patey, the mother of M^{rs}. Joseph Tattnall, from whom is descended the Tattnall family. [For a genealogy of the descendants of Gov. Gibbes see So. Ca. Hist and Gen. Mag., Vol. XII, p. 78.]

THE EARLY DRAYTONS.

Mary Drayton, the wife of Hon. Edward Fenwick, was born 21 December, 1734 [St. Andrew's Reg^y.] and was the daughter of Thomas Drayton by his wife Elizabeth Bull.

The immigrant of this Drayton family came to South Carolina from Barbadoes.

a. There is recorded in Columbia the recital of a land warrant to Thomas Drayton, dated 18 May, 1678, and of the grant dated 2 November, 1678, of 200 acres on Newtown Creek.

b. Hotten, in "The Original Lists, etc.," under date of 25th April, 1679, mentions the sailing in the ship Mary from Barbadoes to Carolina of Thomas Drayton, Jr., and in the same ship came Stephen Fox.

c. On 12 May, 1699, Thomas Drayton and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to Stephen Fox 300 acres on Stono, and one of the witnesses to this deed was Thomas Drayton, Jr.

d. In the Probate Court in Charleston is recorded the granting of the administration with will annexed of the estate of Thomas Drayton to Thomas Drayton, with Stephen Fox joining in the administration bond.

e. On 16 August, 1703, Thomas Drayton and his wife, Ann, conveyed 154 acres on Pon-pon.

f. An Elizabeth Drayton is recorded in St. Philip's Reg^r. as having been buried on 12th May, 1722.

For the facts marked a, c and e we are indebted to M^r. Drayton Hastie, who found them recorded in Columbia.

Unluckily the wills of Thomas Drayton (1700) and of Stephen Fox have not been found, and without further information we can only make inconclusive surmises on the following points:

1st. Was Thomas Drayton to whom a grant was made in 1678 identical with the Thomas Drayton, Jr., who came to Carolina in the ship *Mary* in 1679?

2nd. Was Thomas Drayton, Jr., who came to Carolina in 1679 identical with the Thomas Drayton, Jr., who witnessed a deed in 1699?

3rd. Was the Thomas Drayton, who died about 1700 that Thomas to whom there was a grant in 1678, and whose wife was probably Elizabeth, and/or was he the Thomas, Jr., who arrived in the *Mary*?

4th. Was Thomas, the administrator in 1700, the Thomas, Jr., who came in the *Mary*, and/or the Thomas who married Ann and died in 1717?

5th. Was Ann's maiden name Fox or Booth, or was her husband's mother born Fox?

6th. The first four queries may be reduced to one—were there *two* or *three* Thomas Draytons in Carolina down to and including him, who married Ann and died in 1717?

In considering this question No. 6, it must be remembered that all of Thomas and Ann's children *seem* to have been born after 1700; and that, if we assume the husband of Ann to be identical with Thomas, Jr., who arrived here in 1679 as a grown man, he must have been quite advanced in life when he married Ann.

As a strictly temporary hypothesis it may be conjectured that the Thomas of the grant in 1678, the Thomas, Jr., of the *Mary* in 1679, the Thomas of the conveyance in 1699, and the Thomas of the administration in 1700 were all one and the same man: and that the Thomas, Jr., who witnessed in 1699, the Thomas who was the administrator in 1700, and the Thomas, husband of Ann, dying about 1717, were identical.

This conjecture reduces the number to two, and leaves it an open question whether they were father and son, and which (if either) married a daughter (or sister) of Stephen Fox. Nothing appears to sustain the suggestion that Ann Drayton, the wife of Thomas (1717), was a daughter of Fox, beyond the fact that Thomas Drayton had a son and a grandson who bore the name, Stephen Fox Drayton. In the absence of proof, it is of course possible that his mother may have been a Fox.

The assertion that Ann Drayton, the wife of Thomas (1717), was born Booth is made in a family chart shown by a descendant of her grand-daughter, Mary Drayton, who married Hon. Edward Fenwick. This is supported in a measure by the fact that M^{rs}. Ann Drayton in her will (proved 1742), mentions her grand-daughter, Ann Booth Fuller. (Query: Was the one named after the other?) Further, M^{rs}. Ann Drayton makes Thomas Elliott, Sr., an executor and trustee for her daughter M^{rs}. Fuller. Now this Thomas Elliott, Sr., (born 1699 and died 1760) was the son of Thomas Elliott, who with Thomas Booth, were called his brothers by William Cooke in his will, proved 23 Jan^y., 1689. These facts *may* indicate that M^{rs}. Drayton was born Booth, with possibly also an Elliott origin. [For Thomas Elliott's family see So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol. XI, p. 57.]

The first wife of Thomas Drayton (son of Thomas and Ann) was Elizabeth Bull, who was a daughter of William Bull, (Lieut.-Governor from 1738 to his death in 1755), by his wife Mary Quintyne.

William Bull, born 1683, died 21 March, 1755, was the son of the no less eminent Stephen Bull, one of the first settlers of South Carolina. His wife, Mary Quintyne, was the daughter of Richard Quintyne (died 1695) and his wife, Elizabeth Edward, who married later Thomas Nairne, who was murdered at the outbreak of the Yemassee War in 1715. M^{rs}. Nairne died 9 March, 1721, and lies buried at St. Andrew's Church.

William Bull's daughter Elizabeth was born 9 March, 1712/13 and married Thomas Drayton 26 Dec., 1730. Her sister, Charlotte Bull, married as his 2nd wife on 14 Nov., 1741, (Hon.) John Drayton, a brother of her sister's husband. [See Bull Genealogy by Langdon Cheves, So. Ca. Hist. and Gen. Mag., Vol I, p. 76, also St. Andrew's Reg'.]

Thomas Drayton's 2nd wife was Lady Mary Clarke, born Mackenzie, widow of Captⁿ. Clarke and daughter of George, Earl of Cromartie, whom he married in 1757. Her father had been convicted of high treason after the rebellion of 1745, but the death sentence was remitted by the King. Lady Mary married later John Ainslie, and her last husband was Henry Middleton (sometime President of the Continental Congress) whom she married in January, 1776, and by whom she had no issue. She died at sea in 1788, returning from England to Charleston.